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Single copy, one year . . 5.00
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# THE NATIONAL BEACHTON D. C. SEPTEMBER 30, 1858. and, reds by mean, Usentions, amends CAN ELECARY BE MAJER AD BY LEEL BY SHOW AND AD LINE OF THE WAY AND ADDRESS OF THE WAY AND ADDRESS

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

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made it for him to renew his suit. Accustomed as she had been to unbounded servitity set the part of her declared admirers, his source at times appeared to her irritated and self-torturing pride a proof that the renuncistion had been as much his as hers; and it was gall and worm wood to her to be forced by suffering to ac mowledge to herself shat she could suffer for to seake of one, no only, as she thought, unworv of her, but addifferent to her.

'Why,' she would say to herself, "did namaks see no transfix my own here of the declared that we compared to transfix my own here of the product of the pr

weak to draw the weapon out again?"

For some time after her recovery, in other respects, from her illness, her loss of color, appetite, and spirits, continued so apparent that her aunt, Mrs. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at the continued so apparent that her aunt, Mrs. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at the continued so apparent that her aunt, Mrs. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at the continued so apparent that her aunt, Mrs. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at the continued so apparent that her aunt, Mrs. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at the continued so apparent that the continu whose house she was, became quite distressed and alarmed about her. She conferred with

| WASHINGTON, D. C. | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 80, 1858. | WASHINGTON, D. C. | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 80, 1858. | WASHINGTON, D. C. |

week longer than they had intended, for her pleasure, willingly left baston with her as soon as their trunks could be packed, and, within a week after their return to New York, provided her with a safe eccort to Baltimore.

A slight feverish attack followed close upon the faigue and excitement of the time, and served further to confuse her recollections of her parting interview with her lover. Even if is, and consider in cool blood her own part in it, and consider in cool blood her own part

CHAPTER XI. The Armory.

"And long it was not after, when I was confirmed in this opinion: that he who would not be fautrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ough thimself to be a true poem; that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honorablest things—not presuming to sine high praises of heroic men, \* \* unless he have in himself the experi mee and practice of all that which is praiseworthy."—Million.

ber unt, Mr. Ronaldson, of Baltimore, at whose house she was, became quite distressed have house she was, became quite distressed have and harmed about her. She conferred with been well as the state of the beautiful that the "could discover no vestige of a sich room obstacle to her being as fat and rooy as any dairy maid, but this delice would some any dairy maid, but the delice of the delice would have the second of pill-porter like high war done any

the nature of the people, as well as the physi-cal peculiarities of the continent, are favorable to rapid conquest and acquisition. Ideas con-quer and govern there as well as armies and warriors. But the story of the East India

power, and to, the formula date of the control of the power of

of the last century; grasping, even then, not only all known natural sciences, but observing and evolving others then unknown, and which were too great to be studied in one continent alone. It is decisive evidence of his greatness

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concern the people of the United States; and to it must be added that of Manchooria, Mongolia, and Northern China, of which we know comparatively nothing. Coston fabrics for example, might be introduced to the amount of several millions annually.

The Lais is the region of great empires, and the ansures of the continent, and according to the property of the East India of warriors. But the story of the East India of warriors warriors warriors of the East India of warriors. But the story of the East India of warriors of a conquestor of a conquest of a policy. And this has been independent of the East India of the India of the India of the In

greatly to their advantage to advertise in the Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Oce, & Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadel-

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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

Week after rext, we shall commence the publication of a new story, the production of one who has already contributed to our columns two or three sketches of unusual power. The simple title, "JASPER, A ROMANCE," conveys no idea of the affluence of thought and fancy which characterizes the story, which is one both of

CIVILIZALION AND ITS LATEST EXPOSITOR. History of Civilization in England. By Henry Thomas

The Appletons deserve credit for the style in which they have got up this large octavo, the reprint of an English work which has already passed to a second edition; but we cannot say that we are so favorably impressed by This first volume of near 700 pages, is, after all, only an Introduction which, the closing re-marks of Mr. Buckle lead us to suppose, may require other volumes for its completion. Then ly. Who would not rather trust Conscience will follow the body of the work, which, if associated with Ignorance, than Intellect diwe are to form an estimate of its size by the vorced from Conscience? Small progress length of the Introduction, will be indeed imand instructive ideas, and a large fund of them too, who makes so heavy a demand on the attention of the reading world in this age of servient to the recognition and establishment no mean opinion of his own powers, and not a great agent of Civilization. A helpmeet to the very exalted one of the capacities of other inquirers, who have written on the same subject, think that History has hitherto been almost to-tally misunderstood—that the Historian has not sovereignty of the Creator. Civilization does yet appeared. The pitying contempt with yet attempted to narrate the events of nations, calculated to exalt in our eyes the New Light which is to throw the glimmerers of the

Mr. Buckle regards all movements as under the control of fixed laws. Chance and supernatural influence he alike discards-Providence the generations of man. The actions of men are caused by their antecedents, which exist either in the human mind or in the external world, and which exist independently of Free Will or Providence, and history is but an exhibition of the modification of man by nature and of nature by man. In Asia, nature has been dominant, in Europe, man; so, their civilizations are radically different, that of the one being controlled and directed by Reason, that of the other by Imagination. The elements of nature that influence the actions of men are Food, Soil, Climate, its General Aspects. Moral Truths have less to do with the dvance of Civilization than Intellectual. Moral Power is far inferior to Intellectual Power or Knowledge. Religion, Literature, and Gov. ernment, are, to be sure, agents, but merely secondary-in fact, are not so much causatory as derivative.

from such principles. Ohristianity is ignored, religious and moral instruction and effort are undervalued-the accumulation of Knowledge is everything. Knowledge is power, virtue progress, civilization, all in all. To the Him alaya mountains and steppes of Tartary Mr Buckle ascribes the form and spirit of orienta civilization-while the comparative tameness of the scenery of Europe he considers the deter mining force of its peculiar civilization-in the one, man being supreme, in the other, naturein the one, Reason, in the other, Superstition being the governing force. Food, soil, and climate, mountains, earthquakes, and volcanoes, are great, determining, all controlling elements of History-Christianity is a thing to be named incidentally!

We need hardly comment at length upo such a philosophy. As might be expected, the author indulges in the wildest generalizations and is obliged to distort or manufacture pa ticulars to sustain them; at times contradic himself; is apt to be misled by sophisms; and is often loose in his statements of general facts. As an example of the last-named vice take the following:

The powers of nature, he says, are limited and stationary; "but the powers of man, so far as experience and analogy can guide us are unlimited; nor are we possessed of any evidence which authorizes us to assign even an imaginary boundary at which the human intellect will be brought to a stand."-P. 37. But, on page 27, we find him using the fo

lowing language:

" In the present state of our knowledge, we cannot safely assume that there has been any permanent improvement in the moral or intellectual faculties of man, nor have we any decisive ground for saying that those faculties are likely to be greater in an infant born in the most civilized part of Europe than in one born in the wildest region of a barbarous country. Whatever, therefore, the moral and intellecprogress of men may be, it resolves itself, not a progress, if I may so say, of opportunity. "The progress is one, not of inte nal power, but of external advantage."

We can understand what Mr. Buckle means but a writer of such pretensions ought to be able to frame general statements, without me

king their terms contradictory. One of his main positions is, that purely In tellectual truth, and not Moral, has been the great agent of Civilization-that, not morality and religion, but knowledge has been the caus of all progress; and yet this position is made to depend entirely upon a sophism, although he enunciates it as a fundamental Truth. It is " Moral Truths have not changed-Intellect Truths are constantly changing." The distinction taken is illusive. Truths never change whether Moral or Intellectual. Man changes not Truth. Because the ancients knew lit of the great truths of Nature, and we know much, it does not follow that these Truths have changed. Men's systems have changed, not the same always; their application to the ad vancement of science differs in different ages. The great moral dogmas, as Mr. Buckle calls them. Love your neighbor as yourself. Do goo to others, &c., are the same always; their application to the complicated relations of man are better and more widely understood to-day than they were in old Rome. Herein consists the change-not in the dogmas, but in ourselves They are more generally recognised, more in-telligently applied. The same is true of Intellectual Truths, as Mr. Buckle styles them; single man, like Alfred, springing up among

To Apventisers -Business men will find it they are better and more generally understood, ignorant, rude, barbarous, licentious, anarchimore intelligently applied. Certainly, we are cal tribes; animated by Justice, Humanity, and constantly discovering what we call new Truths. Patriotiem; endowed with profound wisdom, inbut our discovery does not change them; it finite tact, personal prowess, and military skill, only changes our knowledge, enlarges its bound- had been able in a short time to bring order

his main positions, does not exist.

aderstand better their multiform applications, and have a deeper reverence for them, than Heathen nations; and in all these respects, the Christian world of to-day is immeasurably infinitely in advance of the Science of antiquity; but there has been no change in the great of knowledge was calculated to carry forward no change in Intellectual Truths, but much in is all true—but the facts would show that the the knowledge of them.

The attempt to divorce the moral nature of

man from the intellectual is an absurdity. They are inseparable; and what God has joined to-gether, man may not put asunder. He who recognises the existence of a God, and the su-preme claims of the Laws of Love and Justice, will not admit that Religion and Morality have less to do with the progress of Civilization than mere Science. He will claim for Conscience or whatever we may call that faculty which paramount obligation, the supremacy. Annihilate that; make pure Intellect the do-all and be-all in man, and you convert Earth into a Hell, in which the greater the growth of Intellectual Power, the vaster its capacities of mischief; and, suppose all ideas of Justice, Love, Self-Sacrifice, blotted out, such capacities would inevitably be used for evil, and that continual

would the human race have made, had man mense. A man should possess very original been so constituted as to recognise alone the steam and telegraph. That Mr. Buckle has of moral relations, can it be regarded as the moral man, it is all powerful as a principle of progress. Alone, its reign would be as short as the rebellion of the angels, who exalted In- theory is, that the establishment of Protestantnot consist so much in the growth of Knowledge real progress, either of the individual or of society, in which there is not a continual growth of moral sensibility, a constantly increasing conformity to the Law of Love to God and man. If we could suppose a community in which there should be a vast accumulation of Knowledge-in which the Mathematical and Physical as yet in the history of the world, but in which at the same time, men should be bold blasphemers, reckless of moral obligation, licentions, oppressors of the weak, liars, each intent upon his own aggrandizement at the expense of all justice, without natural affection, without loyalty, hating one another-would you call i highly civilized, a progressive community?

> We repeat—it is an absurdity to undertake arable. Man is an Intellectual and Moral being, embraced by large numbers of persons before there can be real progress.

nto a labored argument to disprove this theory, abtedly modify the condition" of mankind, t " are still more modified by it." They are ut " secondary agents, for, however beneficial their apparent influence may be, they are themselves the product of preceding changes, and their results will vary according to the variation of the society in which they work." And he finally concludes-

"That the growth of European Civilization is solely due to the progress of knowledge, and that the progress of knowledge depends on the number of truths which the human intellect liscovers, and on the extent to which they are liffused."

This is the fundamental Idea of his book The introductory volume is an elaboration of t: the character of the discussions that are to llow will be determined by it.

And yet Mr. Buckle seems to think that this heory of Progress is the only true one, and complains that historians generally have studied history in the light of secondary causes! Let is see. We can understand certain great facts in history; for example, how, some eighteen centuries ago, a Divine personage appeared in Jerusalem, spake as never man apake, lived and died as never man lived and died, and that from Him emanated a Doctrine, a Spirit, an Organization, which, passing beyond Judea, gradually pervaded the Roman Empire, mastered the fierce Barbarians who subverted it, and deermined the form, nature, and direction, of the Civilization that now embraces Europe, America, and parts of the other Continents, constituting the only Progressive condition in this lower world. This Fact, we know, and we understand pretty clearly how this Religion has worked, and s still working, first upon the Individual, and

brough him upon Society. Again-we know certain great Facts in the History of England—its conquest and abandonment by the Romans-its conquest and occuof the Danes, and their temporary domination the conquest by the Normans, and complet subjugation of the mixed population already i England, and ultimate amalgamation of all the races; and historians have traced with consid erable accuracy the operations of these Facts and their combined results, in the institution laws, and character, of the English People

These things, too, we can understand. Now, what light can the theory of Mr. Buckle shed upon these great Facts? Were the advent of Christ, His wonder-working Life and Death and Resurrection, to be ascribed to the growth and diffusion of knowledge? Were the ccessive irruptions of strangers into England. their conflicts and final amalgamation, all subserving the cause of Civilization, no agents of progress? Shall we be told that the progress of Civilization in England was solely "due to he progress of knowledge, and that the prog ress of knowledge depended on the number of ruths which the human intellect discovered and the extent to which they were applied? That might be vastly edifying, but we should like to know what caused the discovery of truths? What caused the diffusion of knowledge? Before Mr. Buckle could enlighten us, he would have to show the fact of the increase of know edge, what kind of knowledge had increase how and from what causes it had inc and, in attempting this, engage in pro auch common-place researches as Turner and Lingard have prosecuted.

Now, such researches might show that

RIAL ACTION !

finite tact, personal prowess, and military skill, out of chaos, establish in some sort a govern-The distinction, therefore, which Mr. Buckle ment of law, institute an administration of ttempts to draw, and on which he rests one of justice, securing the punishment of crime, the protection of life and property, promoting pro-Christian nations know more of Moral Truths, perity, in a word, causing a marked progress in the civilization of society, without any prelimi-nary growth or diffusion of knowledge among the People, which could produce, or account for, such effects. That knowledge began then in advance of the Christian world of the age of to increase and spread, is undoubledly true, for Constantine; but there has been no change of the institutions of Alfred were adapted precise-Moral Truths." So, the Science of this era ly, by direct and indirect methods, to the production of such a result-and that the increase facts of Science or the laws regulating them- the civilized condition which in turn promoted it, great agent in that particular instance of the progress of Civilization, was a single man. Had he possessed knowledge alone, he could never have effected such a revolution. It was the combination of intelligence with wisdom, of knowledge with governing power, that made him a Civilizer. But, whence came that combination? From God, the author of all. Such instances are rare, but they do occur

We do not claim that the whole course of Civilization in England or elsewhere depends upon signal and single agencies of this kind; but that from time to time they appear and work out permanent results in Civilization, no reader of History can deny. To ignore them, because we have embraced a theory that will not admit of them, is not in accordance with Inductive Philosophy. The acts of individuals have their logical and inevitable effects; we can often, with our imperfect vision, trace them until they terminate in great results. It does not follow that such results are arbitrary, or capricious, or that they are not fully compre hended within the scheme of great Laws, of whose workings we may catch glimpses, but whose full scope and character are known only

by Him who governs all things. In the Sixteenth Century, Protestantism b came established in England, Catholicism, triumphant in France and Spain, thus determining to a great extent the course and characte of Civilization in those countries. Mr. Buckle's other two countries. Is this a fact? Had she as in the use that is made of it. There is no any men more distinguished for learning and solid knowledge than France or Spain? Was knowledge more diffused among her People than among the People of these countries? Where is the evidence? We know of none. The three countries differed little, as it respected Literature, Science, the Arts, or the art of governing. They were all Catholic, all Sciences should be carried to heights unknown | rude and ignorant. Spain had once known as nuch of free institutions as England then knew; she had the advantage in Literature. France had been engaged in a protracted struggle for representative institutions, and was superior to England in both Arts and Literature. If there were any difference as to the knowledge of these three States, it was too insignificant to produc any marked effect upon the national character or career. The doctrines of the Reformation to separate powers which God has made insep- too, had taken root in all of them, were openly and there is no real Civilization that does not Spain, and at one time seemed to be rapidly spring from the development of both his natures.

acquiring an ascendency in France, which they In their action and reaction resides the law of did not pretend to in England. And yet, in a progress. Moral culture promotes Intellectual few years, England became Protestant, Spain growth; Intellectual growth helps Moral culture. sunk under the domination of Catholicism to Neither agent is stationary, as Mr. Buckle as- such an extent, that Protestantism was literally sumes; both are ever active, or must be so exterminated, and the Protestants in France were forever subjugated by a Catholic dynasty. The generalization of Mr. Buckle will satisfy | What were the causes of results so different? Religion, Literature, and Legislation, he goes ophy would scorn. Causes, we say, for there were many-but we shall merely suggest a sin-Suppose Henry the Eighth, always Catholic, had not been just the licentious, imerious, daring despot that he was, or that the

Pope had yielded to his demand in the Divorce Question, or that his throne had not been firm established, the connection of England with he Papal See would not have been sundered and Catholicism would certainly have long peretuated its dominion over the English People. Or, suppose Henry the Fourth, of France, had been able to win his throne, and at the ame time to put down the House of Guise, naintain his Protestantism, and give equality and security to his Protestant supporters, the whole History of France would have been changed. Or, suppose Charles the Fifth had been as indifferent to the two opposing Religions as Henry, had not abdicated, but contin ned in power, excluding that insane bigot

Philip, and putting down the Inquisition how different to-day might be the position of Spain! We cannot say what would cer tainly have happened had not certain agen cies been at work; but we can say in many instances what those agencies do produce, when operative. It was not the diffusion of knowl edge,'so much'as Henry the Eighth, that severed the connection between England and Rome It was not less knowledge in France than England that kept France Catholic, so much as Philip of Spain, the House of Guise, and a

French Protestant Prince, determined to win his Throne. History is full of instances, in which the ac of individuals, or events, called accidents, have essentially modified, so far as man can judge, the destiny of a nation, or marked epochs Civilization-instances in which the increase of knowledge was an effect, not the cause. It is easy enough to assume that Rome lost its hold on England and retained it on France, because more intellectual truths had been dis covered and disseminated in the former than in the latter, but it is an assumption unsustained by facts. It is, however, a great Fact, which no ingenuity can explain away, that a peculiar conjunction of circumstances and agencies existed in England, which produced a disruption of the connection with the Papal See, and was precisely adapted to work that result; and that another conjunction of circumstances and agencies in France subverted the Protestant ower, and retained that country in anhiection to the Papal See, and was precisely adapted to work that result. It is here, in this boundless ield of agents and circumstances, of Free Will and Apparent Chance, that Providence carries on his great Purposes, making all events subervient to His own Will; working, indeed, cording to fixed Laws, that is, the eternal Principles of His Being, but which we cannot omprehend, for the simple reason that the cannot embrace the Infinite. The assumpion that Man can arrive at a knowledge of all the Laws that determine the origin and the progress f Civilization; in other words, that regulate and direct all the energies, acts, and events of this world of intelligent, voluntary, free

han the modesty of true Philosophy. Mr. Buckle must make up his mind, like other storians, to study Facts, and their effects, to leal with what he called "secondary canaca and their operations, or his history will be worth.

agents, savors more of the pride of Intellec-

The President made a flying visit to Who and last week, and returned on Tuesday to the

Mr. Douglas, at Freeport, Ill., thus publicly

defined his position on this question : "The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me is, 'can the people of a Territory exclude Slavery from their limits by any fair means, before it comes into the Union as a State?' I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times on every stump in me answer a nutured that the people of a Ter-lllinois, that in my opinion the people of a Ter-ritory can by lawful means exclude Slavery be-ritory can by lawful means exclude Slavery be-lier. State. [Cheers] Mr. fore it comes in as a State. [Cheers] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard me argue the over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, '5, and '6, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question of whether Slavery may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the tion or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it, as they lease, for the reason that Slavery cannot exis a day or an hour anywhere, unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to Slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it, they will adopt the legislative measures friendly to Slavery. Hence, no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the eople to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

The opinion of the Judges of the Suprem Court, which Mr. Douglas chooses to recognize and respect as a Decision, goes to this extent: that an act by Congress excluding Slavery from the Territories is unconstitutional—that slaves are property in the eye of the Federal Constiation, and Slaveholders may carry them, like other porperty, into any of the Territories, and hold them-and that neither the People nor Legislature of a Territory can constitutionally ease an act impairing their right.

The Washington Union, determined to place Mr. Douglas in an attitude of direct antagonism to the South, charges him with hostility to what it styles the Decision of the Supreme Court. It does him injustice. He accepts the dicta of of the Court as decisions. He accepts as Constitutional Law, the Opinions of the Pro-Slavery Judges, that slaves are property, in the udgment of the Constitution, that as property they may be taken to any Territory of the Union and held there, and that no act of Congress, or of the People or Legislature of the Territory, can exclude them, as property. The Pro Slavery Judges do not say that the Terriorial Legislature is bound to provide regulations or remedies for the enforcement of this right of property. Mr. Douglas assumes that it is not bound to make such provision. He simply asserts, what they did not deny, and therefore there is no conflict upon this point There is a general assumption by Judge Doug las that the People of a Territory may lawfully exclude Slavery, but the statement is to be in terpreted by what follows: They may exclude t by not furnishing the necessary regulations for its protection, and this he calls unfriendly egislation. And even here he simply states what he supposes to be a fact, without express ing any opinion of the character of such action or non-action. He does not counsel it, intimates no approbation of it. Doubtless, his obect was to counteract the argument of the Republicans, that the opinions of the Pro Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court, recognised as conclusive by Mr. Douglas, were tantamount to a denial of the right of the People of a Territory to protect themselves against Slavery notwithstanding all the glowing promises held out to the Democracy of the North on the passage of the Nebraska Bill: but, on trying to Richmond Enquirer, 24th Sept. break the force of this argument, he took care This is what the Breaker understand

to guard his Southern position. quirer. They see nothing in the Freeport speech disloyal to the South, or inconsistent with the doctrines always maintained by Mr Douglas. He simply states what is the real condition of things under the Kansas-Nebraska act. He does no more than the Enquirer did when the act passed. That act repealed an anconstitutional restriction, left the alayeholde to the assertion and exercise of his rights in any Territory of the Union, but it left him, too.

to the mercy of local legislation. If the majority of the People were adverse to his rights. they would not provide for their protection if friendly, they would. The position of Judge Douglas is neither more nor less than this. The Enquirer certainly takes the correct view of his position.

There is one point on which Mr. Douglas is nistaken. If the slaveholder has rights in the Territories, they are not without remedies, al-

though local legislation may fail to supply any. If the opinion of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court be constitutional law, he virtue of the Constitution alone, let the suppor holds his slaves there as he does his other property. If the slave escape, he may pursue im, seize him, flog, confine him. There can be no law against it. The slave cannot sue no effort untried to reverse it, and to educate him for assault and battery. He is property. Can a horse appear in a Court of Justice? Suppose somebody apply for a habeas corpus—the court finds that the slave is not a person, but property, brought into the Territory under the onstitution of the United States-he denies the writ. Slavery may then exist in the Territory without the help of local legislation-if the opinion of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court be regarded as constitutional law, and this is the assumption of Mr. Douglas.

There can be no doubt on this point. The Kansas-Nebraska act, vaunted by the Pseudo-Democracy of the North as a measure calculated to spread free institutions, contains a special provision intended to place the claims of the laveholder under the special protection of the Supreme Court. The 27th section provides that writs of error and appeal "shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Court of the United States, when the value of he property or the amount in controversy, &c, &c., &c., shall exceed one thousand dollars acept only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writ of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, prop erty, or title in controversy; and except, also, hat a writ of error or appeal shall also be alowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Supreme Court reated by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal free-

"Here," says the Union, " are two most im portant exceptions created by this bill in the urisdiction of the United States, exceptions not o be found in any other bill." Are we to suppose that Mr. Douglas does no

iderstand the measure he himself originated the intention and effect of exceptional provi ions which he himself devised? How, then, in full view of the fact that Slavery is placed in the Territories under the peculiar protection of the Judiciary, whose action may supply all the ecessary remedies for the enforcement of its alleged rights, how can he pretend that it can-

CAN SLAVERY BE EXCLUDED BY TERRITO- of enabling legislation? Nevertheless, the Southern friends of Judge Douglas accept this opinion, as well grounded, and make it the foundation of another demand, which he will hereafter be called upon to comply with. The Richmond Enquirer, which sustains him against the assaults of the Union, in its issue of the 24th

> "Judge Douglas, at Freeport, speaking from the record, pointing out emphatically the exist-ing state of legislation, and showing that with-out further legislation the right to carry slaves into a Territory may be barren, worthless, and useless. He did not suggest any remedy for the evil. We presented the point made by Judge Douglas, and suggested a remedy. We demanded that Congress should interfere to protect Slavery in the Territories. We argued that, what the Constitution received. what the left to the legislation of the Territories, while could not be excluded, the failure to enact penal code for its protection would be virtual and practical exclusion; and that Congress was bound to furnish such protection

> This is the position of the Enquirer ; it evi dently expects the Judge to initiate such legislation, and thus give additional proof of his de votion to "the constitutional rights of Slavery. On this point Mr. Douglas has already been questioned, and we regret that his answer is not more explicit. On the 15th, at Jonesborough, Ill., the following interrogatory was ex "If the slaveholding citizens of a United

States Territory should need and demand Con gressional legislation for the protection of their slave property in such Territory, would you, as The reply of Mr. Douglas is thus reported in

the Union: "I answer him, it is a fundamental artic

in the Democratic creed, that there shall be non-interference, non intervention by Congress in all the States and Territories. [Cheers] Mr. Lincoln could have found an answer to him. question in the Cincinnati platform. plause.] The Democratic party have always stood by that great principle of non-interference non-intervention by Congress with Slavery i States and Territories alike, I stand on tha

It would have been easy to answer, year nay, and there would then have been no room for doubt. Why resort to a general statement, which requires interpretation? Had the Cincinnati platform always been understood to convey precisely the same sentiments, had it not been purposely so framed as to admit of two as we have been able to give it. opposite constructions, we might have been satisfied with the answer, indirect as it is. But, Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States does not imply, in the opinion of the Slave Democracy, that Congress shall not legislate to protect Slavery-for what is the Fugitive Slave act but the extreme of such legislation and is it not supported by the Slave Democracy of all sections? So Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories does not imply that Congress shall rot legislate to protect Slavery in them. This we always charged upon the Pseudo-Democracy, and now it is openly admitted. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, advocating as it does Congressional legislation in behalf of Territorial Slavery, finds nothing in the answer of Judge Douglas repugnant to its views. It does "not militate one iota" against them, it says.

"That Congress has no power of interferen r intervention with Slavery in the Territories the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform This we contend, must mean that Congress has no power to interfere or intervene against Slavery because whatever special property the Constitu tion recognises is entitled hence Congress not only has not the power to interfere or intervene against Slavery, but, by the spirit of the Constitution, interference or

Judge Douglas to mean by Non-Intervention Washington States and Richmond (Va.) En. fore, the answer of Mr. Douglas is not satisfac tory. Let him be called upon to say whether the construction put upon it by his Southern advocate, the Richmond Enquirer, be the true one. Let him, in a word, answer Mr. Lincoln's aterrogatory, yea or nay, so that North and South may exactly understand him.

DANGEROUS ADMISSION

"The Louisville Journal does not underrate the intelligence and fairness of the Republicans of Illinois when it assumes that Mr. Douglas's latest position on the Dred Scott decision is more distasteful to them than the doctrine of the decision itself. We believe that we know he sentiments of the party in this State, and we eclare that they are ready to abide the decisions of the Supreme Court on the Slavery ques-tion as long as they are the law of the land; and nowhere in cur ranks should we look for so mean and petty an expedient as that emloyed by Mr. Douglas to get rid of the operaion of what the court has dec side, to be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. If it be ultimately determined that Slavery exists in all the Territories, by ers of the institution make the most of the ad antage which their position gives them. may deny the justice and constitutionality of the decision which so ordains; we may leave the people, and though them the court, up to what we believe to be the true constitutions standard; but there could not be any action en-dorsed by a great and generous party like that to which we belong, so exceedingly petty as that which Senator Douglas recommends as the means of evading the consequence of a consti tutional provision. there is, or can be, by virtue of the Federal compact, such a thing as property in man. But if it is otherwise determined, and the court rules, as it must, that property is entitled to all the rights and privilages of other property, let it be protected, say we, even though the conse-quences be to bring Slavery into the free nuences be to bring Stavery into the free States. We have no idea of setting aside the ecision of the most august of our judi nals by a course of procedure that would disgrace pettifogger in a magistrate's court."—Chi

We do not like the tone of this extract, and contains admissions which we consider dangerous. For one, we shall not profess what we o not feel, a profound respect for the decision of the Supreme Court, without discrimination We shall not take their dicta as decisive in any case. If a member of Congress, or a President of the United States, in swearing to support th Constitution, we should swear to support it as we understood it. The President must construct for himself the instrument which defines his owers. Congress must decide for itself upon an act, whether it be constitutional or no Otherwise, the official oath should be, to support the Constitution of the United States, ac ording to the Supreme Court.

The sentiment of the closing part of this ex ract, concerning the supremacy of the Court is a monstrous one. Our cotemporary does no believe "that there is, by virtue of the Fed eral compact, such a thing as property in

"If it is otherwise determined, and the cour rules, as it must, that that property is entitled to all the rights and privileges of other property, let it be protected, say we, even though the consequence be to bring Slavery into the free States."

Extravagance like this-such as no Demo ratic paper in Illinois would dare give utter ance to-shows, more than any comment car do, the utter absurdity of a blind, unreasoni evotion to Supreme Court Despotism. The TRIBUNE, in uttering such a senti ment, misrepresents not only the Rep

trated by Maps and Engravings. The editors were well qualified for such an undertaking, one being a corresponding member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New very severe language. York, and editor of the Bankers' Magazine; the other, author of a Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Foreign Commerce of the United States; and this great result of their joint labors reflects credit upon their ability, industry, and carefulness. It is a work the want of which has long been felt. McCulloch's invaluable Dictionary of Commerce, with all its later additions, is still essentially English, and cannot be expected to deal so fully and accurately with the commercial affairs of this country, as a Cyclopedia of our own. It has been taken as a basis for this work, so far as respects the commercial law and the trade of foreign countries, but the articles have been re-written or re-modelled, to adapt them to use in this country, while many important articles, especially those relating to the United States, have

been compiled elaborately from original sources.

It were indeed a wonder if such a work should be faultless. Some topics may be too much dwelt upon, some may be treated defectively. Compiling from sources so numerous, the editors may have overlooked certain discrepancies or contradictions, as for example, in relation to Protection-the subject being contemptuously dismissed under one head, in a dozen lines, and under another, that of a Tariff, being advocated and illustrated at length. Again: treating of the abolition of the Slave Trade, and referring to the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, the editors rather commend it : while in another place, under the head, Jamaica, they give currency, without sufficient examination, to the Pro Slavery opinion that the Island, under the working of the Emancipation act, is relapsing into barbarism. But. the admission is evidently made hastily, and not with any sinister intent. These errors will require revision-but the marvel is, that such work, in its first edition, should be so full, so satisfactory, and so generally unexceptions

We speak, of course, from such examination

WASHINGTON ITEMS

Mr. Henry, a messenger, sent recently to our Minister at Mexico, has returned, and reports that Mr. Forsyth is at a little village three miles out of the city of Mexico. He alleges the prevalence of the vomito at Vera Cruz, and the dangers of the Gulf at this season, as the reason

time, he gets his salary as if on duty. Letters have been received from the African squadron, dated Porto Praya, August 17. The realth of those on board the squadron was

why he does not return home. In the mean

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for running the Texan boundary has already met the Texan Commissioner, and they are at work.

The State Department has received information that the young English girl taken from the formons by the United States Judge in Utah. has been sent, under proper protection, to the States, and it is believed that she will be committed to the charge of Lord Napier, or some other British authority, who will undoubtedly send her home. The Sun's Washington correspondent says:

"From the finance branch of the Conseal Post Office, many important facts on the sub-ject of emigration to and through the vast exmay annually be gathered. The extent and importance of mail communication between the Old and the New Worlds is every quarter less numbers from Europe are received, transmitted from State to State, and safely delivered nto the hands of hardy, enterprising men, who have sought permanent homes on the rich soil of our Western prairies. Still, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts and fidelity of the Post Office Department, thousands of these letters fail to reach the persons to whom they are

superscribed.
"Under existing regulations, this class of correspondence is safely made up and remailed back to the countries from whence it came The way bills from our General Post Office for the fourth quarter of 1857 and first of 1858 show a balance due to England alone for post-age on letters returned of \$141,997.25. In three quarters of 1857, there was due France \$25,411.57; to Hamburg, \$1,352.52; and to Bremen, \$2,830.55. Thus it will be perceived that the whole amount of correspondence is held sacred, from the moment it leaves the countries, on its return, and when back again, until all means of restoration to its origins owner have have been tested in vain."

The Postmaster General has ordered that all supplements or extras folded within the reguar issues of newspapers, if not actual, bona fide editions of such journals, subject the en tire package to letter postage. The receipts into the Treasury during the

of nearly \$264,000 as compared with the week previous. The amount in the Treasury subect to draft is \$12,109,000. The land office at Stillwater has been re

noved to Cambridge, and that Faribault to St. Peter's, Minnesota.

By way of England, circulars have been re ved from the U. S. Pacific and China equad rons. The U. S. steamship Merrimac was a Callao, July 27th, all well. The Decatur had sailed on a cruise. The Mississippi was still at Hong Kong, 6th July, but had everything ready for sea. The Germantown had sailed from Canton River. The Powhatan and Min esota were, as per last advices, all well, at the Gulf of Peckee lee.

The State Department has received informs tion that the mutineers of the ship Tartar were at Sal, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted instructions to the flag officer of the African squadron to send them to the United States for

We were in error when we stated that Ir. Prescod, the gentleman whose interesting paper on Emancipation in the West Indie lately printed, was a member of the Ja naica Legislature. He is a member of the Legislature of Barbados, and has been for thir teen years.

In the various meetings which have aken place upon the stump between Mr. Dougas and Mr. Lincoln, the latter has crowded the rmer very closely upon the question of Squat ter Sovereignty. In one of his late speeches Mr. Douglas said : "Whatever the Supreme Court may here

after decide as to the abstract question of whether Slavery may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit or exclude it, as they clease, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist day or an hour anywhere, unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. These local and police regulations can only be These local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to Slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will no Republican—but very likely he is in the

A Cyclopedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are way of Mr. Buchanan for a second term of the A Cyclopedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation.

Edited by J. Smith Homans, and by J. Smith Homans, just. With Maps and Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This is a large octave, of more than 2,000
pages, closely printed, in double columns, on clear type, several of the important topics being illusanswer satisfactory on this point,"

The Union and several of the Southern ultra journals criticise this avowal of Mr. Douglas in

## THE BEET PAPER.

Dr. Collyer, of New Jersey, now in London, has lately conferred a great benefit on literature. For more than three years he has been trying to make paper out of the refuse beet; and at last, after about eight hundred experiments, he has succeeded. Patents have been taken out by him in foreign countries as well as in the United States. By his process the residuary beet is mixed with cotton or flax, employment of her time and talents. and forms paper of various qualities, from thick pasteboard to fine letter paper. Through the politeness of General J. Winchester, of of the Chinese treaty made with England and New York city, we have been presented with France, China agrees to give the former Power an assortment of samples, and we consider indemnity in the round sum of £3,200,000, and them convincing proofs of successful enterprise. the latter £1,200,000. In the aggregate, the same The paper requires no glycenlion, as it is self- equal about twenty two millions of dollars. The sized, and it takes a clean and permanent im- Chinaman has shown himself to be quite genpression of the types without previous wetting. erous, whether voluntarily or not we will not ic that the office of the London Times, where esty. Will be do what he promises? It is very the beet paper is used, has calculated its an- easy to agree to pay such a large sum out of the and saving to be equal to £20,000. The revenue of Canton, but a much harder thing to British Government has also adopted the lose that amount of money. The English jourcartridge paper made by the Collyer process, as | nals already suggest that the fleet should no ar better and cheaper than the old material. The specimens in our possession are of English unfulfilled. The London Times remarks: nake, but arrangements will soon be completed for its domestic manufacture. We prelict for such paper as we have seen a ready ale, and refer our readers who desire further articulars to the agent for the United States, General J. Winchester, No. 211 Centre street, New York city. THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The slaveholders of Cuba are not in the least ntimidated by the joint efforts of England and America against the infernal African Slave America against the infernal African Slave their own arrangements with the custom-hour Trade, but contrive constantly to land fresh runners and river police. Under these circumstants cargoes of negroes from the African coast. The Havana correspondent of the New York Times tells a frightful tale of a recent expedition of this kind: " A Spanish Slave Company was formed here

the early part of last winter, the originators and promoters of which were Zulueta and Portilla, our heaviest dealers in human flesh. Vinas, our heaviest dealers in human nean. Vinas, the owner of the ship Iberia and a brig, the name of which I have forgotten, was induced to enter. Vinas cleared for Cadiz, where he arrived, discharged his cargo, and loaded again, ostensibly for Hamburg, but preceded to the east coast of Africa, where slaves, to the num-ber of two thousand, were huddled together on the two vessels, scantily provisioned, and short of water. A few days after doubling the Cape, the fresh water began to give out, and the negroes were forced to drink the salt water! Out of the 2,000 that left the coast, eight hundred were buried at sea, and the rest reached here afflicted with the worst kind of scurry. The brig lauded her cargo at Bahia Honda, and was abandoned, and subsequently found by a Spanish cruiser and brought into this port, here she now lies. The ship landed her part on the south side of the Island, whence the no groes were transferred to Zulueta's estate. The Iberia then sailed for Bahia Honda, where she refitted for a second voyage, and put to sea, but the pilot ran her aground on the Colorado reefs, where she was captured. I am informed that of the six hundred negroes landed from this vessel, and conveyed to Zulueta's estate of the Alava, upwards of four hundred have died, and the rest continue to drop off one by one, notwithstanding the best medical skill, sent from Havana at enormous selaries? Here, in deed, is a case that equals the atrocities of the Regina Cwli. Yet, the getters up of these ex at that time generally believed by the Eng. peditions ride through our streets every after noon, as unconcernedly as if they were not the cause of this awful destruction of human life.'

The profits upon this fiendish traffic are so enormous, when the venture is successful, that great risks are gladly run by desperate men. The negroes are bought on the Coast for a few dollars a head-sometimes for only one or two dollars-and are sold in Cuba for three, four, and five hundred dollars apiece. It is very evident that the Spanish Government conniver at the illicit traffic; and, so long as this is the case, African squadrons will help the matter

SENATOR BROWN UPON MR. DOUGLAS.

The President must be discouraged, after all is efforts through the Union to put down Mr. Douglas and all his sympathisers, to find that athern slaveholders are coming to the deence of the Great Rebel. The Richmond En quirer comes out very boldly in denunciation the course pursued by the Union towards Mr. Douglas; and our Mississippi exchanges contain a speech of Senator Brown, of that State, delivered at Hazlehurst, in which he expresses sympathy with Mr. Douglas. Senator Brown is one of the Slavery Extremists; in deed, in his speech he confesses that he expects to see the Union dissolved. It is a little singu lar to hear such a man defend Mr. Douglas when the Union denounces him as an ally of the Republicans. Mr. Brown said : ast week amounted to \$1,166,000-a reduction

"And now, fellow-citizens, having mentione the name of Douglas, allow me to digress so far as to say my sympathies are not with those who indulge in wholesale denunciation of him. friend of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and a better Democrat than nine-tenths States, and a better Democrat than nine-tenths and easy to obtain. He urges his former of those in the free States who abuse him. He ness partner and several other old frie quence, a giant in everything that makes up ics of a great man, and I ho

"I need not say that I differed with Douglas on the Kansas Lecompton question. We met in debate—we discussed the question, I hope like Senators—we differed in the end as we had they could realize four or five times differed in the beginning—but we parted as we had met, friends." In closing, the honorable Senator gave his

Union views" in the subjoined language:

years, I have not changed my opinion as to the great fact that you must give up the Union or give up Slavery. That they can and ought to exist together in harmony, and be as they have been, mutually beneficial, is certainly true; but that they will not, is in my judgment integrated from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned estimate that mines with the proper outfit and tools, could realize that they will not, is in my judgment integrated from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned action to city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned actions the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned actions to city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned actions the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned actions the mines are days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. Several those who have returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in the city. It is of very fine quality. It is of very but that they will not, is in my judgment just as true. The sentiment of hostility to the South and its institutions is widening and deepening at the North every day. Those who tell you otherwise are themselves deceived. you otherwise are themselves deceived, or they wilfully deceive you. Twenty years ago, this entiment was confined to a few fanatics; now the winter at Bent's Fort. They will go pervades all classes, ages, and sexes of socie ty. It is madness to suppose that this tide is ever to roll back. To-day, Saward, the great arch spirit of Abolitionism, marshals his hosts. In twenty years he has not changed his plan. He means to bring the Union, with all its power and patronage, its prestige and its glory, into direct contact with Slavery. The day of battle cannot much longer be delayed. When it comes—when the power of the Union is turned against Slavery, when its arm is raised to ed against Slavery, when its arm is raised to strike down the South—I know not where other men will stand; but for myself, I will stand where I have always stood, on the side of Slavery and the South."

If men who hold such views as these are sat-If men who hold such views as these are satisfied with Mr. Douglas, it is quite clear that the Union has no good case against him, and Terminer shall be carried into the 20d of the Union has no good case against him, and the ground of personal hostility. Mr. Douglas is ery, counsel for oarry the case to

We take pleasure in transferring to our olumns the following notice of a lady well known in this community:

CKIPTION.

PORTRAIT OF HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON. In the gallery of the Patent Office there is a very fine portrait of the Hon. William C. Preston, of South Carolina, by Healy, and a copy of the original, just finished, by Miss Ann Hea ney, scarcely inferior to it as a work of ar Miss H. has been long, well, and favorable known in her native city, Boston, and in the community, as a capable, faithful, and kind in structrees of young ladies. Her copy of the portrait of Senator Preston has been critically examined by many whose judgment and tas in such matters give value to their encomium and render them doubly grateful to her and he friends. It is hoped that Miss H. will receive such encouragement in her purpose of copying some valuable pictures of historic interest a will make her labor one of love, while it will insure to her a liberal compensation fo

THE CHINESE TREATY .-- According to the terms n large establishments, these qualities will save stop to inquire; but the English journals are oneiderable outlay. The agent informs the pub- discussing the question of the Chinaman's hopleave Chinese waters while a promise remain "It is thought that, owing to the organized

eystem of smuggling encouraged by the local authorities, and tacitly promoted by the commercial representatives of the various Govern ments, European and American, trading wit eigners at Canton for import and shipping due has actually not exceeded £50,000. The practice of the state of tice has been to sell the imports, leaving the purchaser to pay the duties; exports, on the that in either case the payment of all impos was invariably left to the Chinamen, who may stances, it is contended that, if the indemni is to be secured promptly and quietly, it mus come from Pekin, and that it would be grievou

The Chinaman is very treacherous and n certain, and, if the English and French troop leave China before the indemnity is paid, they will very likely need to retrace their steps before a couple of years have passed away.

THE CABLE.-There have been all sorts trouble with the cable the past week. Fi we had a dispatch that all was right, signs were received at Trinity Bay from Valenti and that the line would soon be open to public. The next day, Mr. Field cautions public against this announcement, and vinces everybody that the newspapers h been duped. The conduct of De Santy. company's electrician on this side the Atlan does not satisfy either the public or the Am can stockholders. We have to wait the E lish news to know anything of the line. information can be had of Mr. De Santy, whe er the line works or not. Finally, however, condescends to obey the American direct and gives them daily news of the state of

LIBERIA .- Some time since, we made quo tions from an English Anti-Slavery jonen had connived at the French trade in negr We are happy to state now, that informati has been received in this country, by the sh Caroline Stevens, direct from Liberia, showing that the officers of that Government have of posed the French emigration scheme from first, and especially in the case of the Reg

NEW BOOKS .- We would call special att tion to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Bradle publisher, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bradley offe excellent inducements to agents for the sale one of the most popular books published.

The people of Kansas are never with their excitement. The jubilation over the feat of the English swindle has given place a gold fever, which bids fair to send half to existing population across the prairie to foot of the Rocky Mountains, and to bring i crowd of others, to fill up the Territory ascnishing rapidity. There is no doubt ab the gold. Evidence comes from a multitude credible sources, that the precious metal found in abundance around Pike's Peak, on sources of the Arkansas river, and inc through the western portion of the Territory the valleys of the mountain streams. Old C fornia miners, who are at the diggings, say gold is as abundant as in California. We qu

several recent accounts. A late letter fr Leavenworth to the N. Y. Evening Post say "The sources from which information been received are quite numerous. A from an old business man of Leavenworth Wible, reached here yesterday. It was write at Cherry Creek, and contains the latest n from the gold region. Mr. W. writes that has satisfied himself, from personal obset tions, that the supply of gold is very pro goods with them, as well as mining supply the strangers who are now hurr thither from all directions. A letter of sin purport from the same location, received Joseph on Friday evening, states that mit with very imperiect apparatus, are making Several members of the Lawrence Comp who went out last spring, have just return home for tools, &c. They report their rades realizing about \$10 per day, with to the rudest description. A Missourian, returned from the mines a few days since,

a mule train, taking with them outfit and visions for six months. They expect to rience some hardships, as the weather vicinity of Pike's Peak is very severe d the winter. They design founding a town, well as carrying on mining operations. San panies are also forming in Sumner, Kan City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and at several points. Some of them will start this fal they will generally prepare to go out with opening of spring."

The general term of the Supreme Court, Rochester, New York, has affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer in the case of the Stout, convicted of counter in the case of The day fixed upon is the 22d of Octobe tween the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. Mr.

Congressions The Republicans the Congressional the election on the doubtless prepared extent. The delega blicans to nine D Democratic memb forts to be re-el-c quite sure to have nome. The Repub erally very good, an districts have no op lows, stars (\*) den Republicans.
1. Timothy C. Day † 9. John A. Gurley. 3. Lewis D. Campbell:
4. Mathias H. Nichola.
5. James M. Ashley.
6. Robert W. Clark
7. Thomas Corw.n
7. Benjamin Stanton.
9. John Carey.
9. John Carey.
10. Carey A. Trimble.
11. Nelson H. Van Verh
12. Lacus Casa. 2. Lucius Case.
3. John Sherman.
4. Cyrus Spink.
5. William Helmick.

NO. 61

POLITICAL

Mr. Blair havin order from Judge sioner, for the exam the recent St. Lor

under investigation and exposed alread

portion of the distr and he and his frie

investigation will reby 800 majority ov. for, Mr. Barret. T

ent to the invest

that the Democratic

7. Thomas C. Theaker. 8. Sidney Edgerton. 9. Elward Wade.\* From the Kenn The Il We give to day the vote in the third dis ents, the friends o ested this district in swore terribly, like twenty-two majority. pelled to give up; a about the district to case of informality votes. So much spent by the opposit they are disposed to order to defeat Mr. they be vigilant in be prepared to have The Sixth Con

16. Cydaor B. Tompkins

We have carefully sixth district, and g reported votes for Brelected. As a specimitted to our table, wation of Merrill, a new of, and the return of old blank which has and even in this to omitted; but we inse turn of the vote for fabulous plantation reported majority bury. This is wallow upon the verdancy of Walla Grass in the elect him; and still Senator Clay, of A ly, as follows:
"I apprehend it wi ity in the South the past political struggle

wrong by the next (
umph of Black Rep
Presidential contest
about Kansas will be next session of Con her admission as will be made-and w is added to the alre-We will be disappoin an end of sectional s hat millennial frate States, so often and try to extend the area ravel with our slaves r the common Territ til the North is satis be promoted by toler very,' or that the S those rights she refus Mr. Blair, of St. Lo with the ownership of hypocrite on the st

tes answer in a pu

"I am the owner of them purchased by m being separated from ave emancipated mor doctrine I advocate wi cluded, and I should cheaply purchased by interest I have in that "George Washing John Jay of New Yor emancipation, and wo cording to the legic of urged by some from re scruples on the subj others from considera others again from pol of these different vie being weighed, and, a ect, I cannot see w cipation on one ground those who advocate it my part, I have alway the objection arising tions, holding as I de sistible tendency is to and subvert our repub idea of liberating the to remain in this cour be tolerated. Whe ched in a slave S very commence raisin is to liberate the elav equality with the whit many laboring men a side of an institution w to their best interests always held on this s

Some twenty years a Legislature, Charles of Gov. Wise for the le " Sir, tax our land carry the sword of ext now defenceless village unterest drop from the angel." Gen. Ephraim R. E. his independent Repul gress in the 21st distri A. Bingham, the prese nominee, without an o

nizing our free negroes

ment, and guarantied be protected there by

The report that Mr. the office of Assistant credited at Washington Vermont continues of the." The Republica

the late election is I the members of Congrethousand five hundred contains 29 Republics and the House of Repr ans and 35 Democra The Kenebec Journa

official returns of the r The Republican major while last year it was l

Congressional Prospects in Ohio.

SIXTEEN YEARS

THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

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or a second term of the re in transferring to our

VOL. XII.

notice of a lady well ity: Patent Office there is a e Hon. William C. Pres. by Healy, and a copy sheel, by Miss Ann Heato it as a work of att. by, well, and favorably ity, Boston, and in this ile, faithful, and kind indies. Her copy of the eston has been critically pas judgment and taste ose judgment and tast alue to their encomiums, y grateful to her and her hat Miss H. will receive her purpose of copying of historic interest as ne of love, while it will all compensation for the

-According to the terms made with England and o give the former Power sum of £3,200,000, and n the aggregate, the sums millions of dollars. The imself to be quite genrily or not we will not e English journals are of the Chinaman's honhe promises? It is very ch a large sum out of the a much harder thing to oney. The English jourhat the fleet should not

while a promise remain owing to the organized promoted by the local promoted by the com-American, trading with al total lately paid by for mport and shipping dues ded £50,000. The practhe imports, leaving the payment of all impost ts with the custom-hop that, if the indemnit that it would be grievon rom the Pieho so long a on which we are ask

nglish and French troop indemnity is paid, the to retrace their ster ars have passed away.

e have been all sorts le the past week. First at all was right, signal inity Bay from Valentia ould soon be open to the v. Mr. Field cautions th uneuncement, and con at the newspapers have onduct of De Santy, th on this side the Atlantic the public or the Ameri We have to wait the Eng oything of the line. N d of Mr. De Santy, wheth ot. Finally, however, b the American director news of the state of th

me since, we made quot lish Anti-Slavery journal ges against the Liberian legina Cali case. It was v believed by the En the authorities at Liber French trade in negroe te now, that information this country, by the shi ect from Liberia, showing hat Government have o igration scheme from the n the case of the Regina

would call special atter nent of Mr. J. W. Bradley, lphia. Mr. Bradley offer ts to agents for the sale o lar books published.

Mr. Blair, of St. Louis, having been charged

with the ownership of 30 slaves, and being s hypocrite on the subject of emancipation makes answer in a published letter as follows

them purchased by me to prevent them from being separated from their families; and I have emancipated more than I now own. The doctrine I advocate will, if successful, give free-dom to all the slaves in Missouri, my own in-

cluded, and I should consider this great book cheaply purchased by the sacrifice of whatever

"George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay of New York, and Henry Clay, were

all slaveholders; they were all advocates of emancipation, and would all be hypocrites, ac-cording to the legic of the 'Negro Democracy'

object, I cannot see why those who urge eman-cipation on one ground should take issue with

hose who advocate it from other motives. For

and subvert our republican Government. The

in Kansas. aneas are never withou he jubilation over the deswindle has given place to bids fair to send half the untains, and to bring in fill up the Territory wit There is no doubt abo mes from a multitude at the precious metal around Pike's Peak, on the neas river, and indeed a portion of the Territory ntain streams. Old Cal are at the diggings, say the as in California. We quotounts. A late letter from N. Y. Evening Post says: quite numerous. A man of Leavenworth, M e yesterday. It was writed contains the latest ne Mr. W. writes that He urges his former but everal other old friends and bring heavy stocks as well as mining tools, as well as mining tools, as ers who are now hurrying rections. A letter of similar mue location, received at St. ening, states that mine apparatus, are making and that with proper too four or five times as mucl of the Lawrence Compan t spring, have just returned.

t spring, have just returned.

t. They report their compound \$10 per day, with took ription.

A Missourian, who mines a few days since, has if the gold with him in t

quality. Several utfit and tools, could reali o per day.

y for the mines from this cit Saturday evening, under the Peak City Mining Company rimer, formerly of Pittsburg tent. The party will start from the 1st of October, hopin about a month. Should the about a month. Shound way, however, they may spen it's Fort. They will go wit now with them outfit and pronths. They expect to expending, as the weather in the Peak is very severe during founding a town, or the severe during the severe durin design founding a town, on mining operations. Kansa forming in Sumner, Kansa at several other them will start this fall, ly prepare to go out with

erm of the Supreme Court, York, has affirmed the judger and Terminer in the case and the judger and the case and the judger and has fixed in the judgment of the Oynall be carried into execution is the 22d of October, by of 12 and 4 P. M. Mr. Pot Stout, will take measures the Court of Appe. Is.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. Mr. Blair having procured an imperative order from Judge Lackland, U. S. Commis order from Judge Lackland, U. S. Commis-sioner, for the examination of the poll-books of the recent St. Louis election, the frauds are under investigation, and Mr. Blair has detected and exposed already, in returns from a small portion of the district, 400 fraudulent ballots, and he and his friends do not doubt that the the 31 being 56. This makes the delegation unanimous. The Legislature stands: Senate, 31 Republicans; Houss, 103 Republicans, 43

MAINE ELECTION-OFFICIAL. and he and his iriends do not doubt that the investigation will result in proving his election by 800 majority over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Barret. The latter is perfectly indifferent to the investigation, having perfect faith that the Democratic majority in Congress will keep him in his seat, however obtained. The Republicans of Obio promise to redeem the Congressional delegation of that State, at the election on the 12th of October, and are doubtless prepared to do it to a satisfactory extent. The delegation now stands twelve Republicans to nine Democrats, and although the Democratic members are making unusual efforts to be re-elected, the most of them are

Washington 2,900 2,570 14 3,685 3,397
York 5631 5,160 9 6,219 51,200 36

54,557 43,104 256 60,769 51,200 36

Governor Morrills majority, 8,542.

A Washington correspondent of the Times says:

"Little doubt now exists in the minds of the knowing ones that the President is a candidate for renomination. He has thrown his pledges to the dogs, and in a few months will be openly in the field. The Bright clique have been busy in persuading him to this course. Despairing of electing one of their number, they have centred on the old man, as the best means by which their present control of the Government can be prolonged. They have persuaded him that a Northern man most be run, and that Douglas is the only stumbling-block to the successful result of his wishes. This has served to impart an additional sharpness to the rancor with which the President is making his minious pursue the 'little giant.'

New York, Sept. 27.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 15th, article washington, from Liverdon Lived here this evening. There is nothing later from the Atlantic cable. The shares remained firm at £500.

The London Morning Post says that the policy of the United States towards Mexico is believed to be against any present interference, so that she may fall an easy prey when debilitated by anarchy.

The Times is apprehensive that the ten millions of Mexican indebtedness to European creditors is in se

the discount market, and it was difficult to ob

There was a remarkate increase or ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans. Messrs. Archibald, Montgomery, & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about £60,000. Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

The telegraph between England and the Channel Islands had been formally opened.

The ships Abby Langdon and Harriet Frances, before reported ashore, are total wrecks. The former has gone to pieces.

The latest accounts from the departments in announce a gradual improvement in commercial affairs. The Paris flour market was quiet, but firm. Wheat was dull, and buyers demand a reduction. The French wine and brandy market had a drooping tendency.

A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway accident on the Heights of St. Germains, killing seven and wounding fifty persons.

Prince Napoleon goes to Algiers about the 25th of August.

cording to the logic of the 'Negro Democracy' of the day. The truth is, that emancipation is urged by some from religious and conscientious scruples on the subject of slaveholding, by others from considerations of economy, and by others again from political considerations. All of these different views were well worthy of being weighed, and, as they all tend to the same when the serious transfer were area. 25th of August.

25th of August.

Halifax, Sept. 22.—The Times says, in relation to the cable, that occasionally a short word is given, but never anything to a complete senence.
The first instalment of fifteen per cent. of

those who advocate it from other mouves. For my part, I have always given greater weight to the objection arising from political considerations, holding as I do that the institution is hostile to all true democracy, and that its irresistible tendency is to build up an oligarchy sistible tendency is to build up an oligarchy that the state of the Turkish loan was met with remarkable promptness.

Pardoe, Hoomans, & Cc., carpet manufacturers at Kidderminster, had suspended; liabilities \$20,000 at \$100,000. promptness.

Pardoe, Hoomans, & Cc., carpet manufacturers at Kidderminster, had suspended; liabilities, £30,000 to £100,000.

The Board of Trade had directed an inquiry

satisfies tendency is to build up an oligarchy and subvert our republican Government. The idea of liberating the slaves, and allowing them to remain in this country, is one that never will be tolerated. Whenever emancipation is broached in a slave State, the advocates of Slavery commence raising the howl that the object is to liberate the slaves, and put them on an equality with the white people; and in this way many laboring men are misled, and take the side of an institution which is absolutely hostile to their best interests. It was for this reason that I put forward in Congress the views I have always held on this subject, in favor of colonizing our free negroes in Central America, to be protected there by the power of this Government, and guarantied in all their political rights."

Some twenty years ago, when in the Virginia Legislature, Charles J. Faulkner, now a rival of Gov. Wise for the leadership of the Slavery Democracy of the Old Dominion, said: Some twenty years ago, when in the Virgin: a Legislature, Charles J. Faulkner, now a rival of Gov. Wise for the leadership of the Slavery Democracy of the Old Dominion, said:

"Sir, tax our lands—vilify our country—carry the sword of extermination through our now defenceless villages: but spare us, I im-

New York, Sept. 27.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Mr. Field:

Halifax, Sept. 27.—To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York: 1 have arrived here, on my way to the bay of Bull's Arm, with instruments and regulations to test the cable in concert with Valentia. carry the sword of extermination through our now defenceless villages; but spare us, I implore you, spare us the curse of Slavery—that bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying

Vermont continues to be "the star that never sets." The Republican majority for Governor at the late election is 15,625; the majorities of the members of Congress vary from four to six thousand five hundred; while the State Senate contains 29 Republicans and one Democrat, and the House of Representatives 195 Republicans and 35 Democrats.

vote this year is increased 8.716, and the Republican vote 6,175. Both the doubtful Donnext summer by some of the prominent memperassional districts prove Republican, Foster's bers of the royal family, if not by the Queen and consort. and consort.

Accounts from Italy say that the Neapolitan

Government had received notice that a quanti-ty of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, had been sent to Malta, to be introduced into he Neapolitan States.

France and England have notified Naples of

France and Ergland have notified Naples of the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

France proposes to maintain a stronger naval force in the China seas than ever. A division of gun-boats will remain permanently and a body of marine infantry will be kept up til the conditions of the treaty are performed.

The details of the India news are unimpor

The Lyons silk market continued to advance, owing to the arrival of American orders. New York, Sept. 27 .- The steamer City of

channels.

The stoppage of the house of John Plows & Co., of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, has been announced.

There was a remarkable increase of ease in the lake or dashed into a shapeless mass upon the earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful diaster, and blindly

upon the earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful diaster, and blindly gropes in maxes of wonder at where his place of sepulchre shall be.

Mr. Thurston was an experienced balloonist, having built several, and this being his thirty-seventh ascension. He was formerly a resident in the vicinity of Lima and Rochester, in western New York, but has lately resided in Adrian, where he was extensively engaged in business as a nurseryman. He was a widower, having lost his wife last winter. He leaves an interesting daughter, about seventeen years of age, to ing daughter, about seventeen years of age, to mourn her father's unknown, terrible fate.—

Detroit Tribune.

The anxiety to hear tidings of the missing seronaut, Mr. Thurston, is very great, pervading the entire community, giving rise to countless inquiries and many rumors. This forencon, the rumor was widely circulated that the balloon had descended in Canada, and that its precious freight, a human life, was safe. The tidings sent a thrill of joy to every heart. Some reports located the spot where the balloon had fallen in the woods, near Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Lake St. Clair, to the north of Chatham. Others made it at the "Puce." others ham. Others made it at the "Puce," others still at Belle River, and others at Baptiste

way.

We have made careful and extended inqui ries upon the other side, sufficient to justify us in stating that the balloon has come to the earth, and, further, that, in all probability, it was empty !—Detroit Tribune, 20th. -

We learn by a passenger over the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, who arrived yesterday morning, that on Friday afternoon there was a balloon ascension from the Illinois State Fair grounds, at Centralia. The scronaut ascended at four o'clock P. M., and at six o'clock described to the transition of Controllia. at four o'clock P. M., and at six o'clock descended about ten miles southeast of Centralia, and, fastening his balloon to a fence, went into a house near by for refreshments. While he was eating, two boys, one 8 and the other 4 years old, clamberred into the car of the balloon, and unfastened the rope. The balloon ascended rapidly, and when our inforant left, nothing had been heard from the young adventurers.—Cincinnati Gazette.

We were disposed to doubt the above story, but the Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, says:

"Mr. Mullen, of the John Gault, who arrived last night from Cairo, and passed through Centralia, confirms it, and brings the welcome intelligence of the safety of the children. The oldest was a girl. It appears that the affair caused the most tremendous excitement, and brindreds turned out and followed the halloon

particum van in de particum van de particum va

The Republic of San Marino, in Italy, has awarded a medal to Maria Mitchell, the astron-omer of Nantucket. An honorary diploma of the Berlin geographical society has been for-warded to Prof. Bache, of the coast survey.

The Observatory controversy has so far spurred Prof. Gould to action, that he announces the discovery of a new asteroid by George Searle, his assistant. Prof. Gould also publishes a card, asking to have the question whether the trustees misquoted his letters referred to an impartial tribunal, composed of two persons selected by each party, and a fifth selected by the four. The trustees have published a denial of the alleged garbling.

Captain Park, of the British brig John Butler, arrived at New York from Port au Platt, 5th inst., states that Santa Anna marched into 5th inst., states that Santa Anna marched into Santiago on the 1st day of September, with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the Fort. Santiago had previously capitulated, the President, Valverde, fled to Monto Christo, there to embark for Turk's Island. The Collector of Customs at Port au Platt, and three men from Santiago, also left for Turk's Island on the 5.h of September. When Capt. Park left, there was no Government, the principal marchants had closed their stores. pal merchants had closed their stores, the pa-per money was of ne value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next change was to be.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Minnesotian of the 14th inst. says that recent accounts from the Selkirk settlement contradict the previous reports of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers; the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers; on the contrary, the crops were most plentiful, and the colony was never better off for supplies. About the 15th of June the whole country was filled with young grasshoppers, just hatched and great fears were entertained of their destroy ing the crops, but as soon as they could fly they all rose in the air, and attempted to cross the Red river, but were nearly all drowned in the passage.

The Russian commercial city, Astrachan on the Volga, forty miles from its entrance into the Caspian Sea, was visited by a destructive conflagration in August, the account of which shows a want of means to subdue a fire, and an shows a want of means to subdue a nre, and an inefficiency in the use of obvious and simple means, quite Turkish in stupidity:

"According to the Cologne Gazette, the fire broke out about ten o'clock on the evening of the 12th of August, in a warehouse of coopers' hoops, on the left bank of the Volga. In less than fifteen minutes the flames extended to a paid-baying lumbes dook which was totally

eighboring lumber dock, which was totally lestroyed. Meanwhile, a high wind having earry the sword of extermination through one deficiones will gare; but agree wit J ferry but row deficiones will gare; but agree wit J ferry but row, apper as the curse of Statety-but and American railways must be third and the point of the state of the deficitivity and the point of the state of the deficitivity of the deficitivity of the deficitivity of the deficitivity of the state of the s

and made its way to its nest, at Antwerp, in twelve and a half minutes, going at the rate of five kilometres a minute (i. e. four and a half

The announcement from Halifax that the ship Rosenheath passed a large steamship on fire on the 15th inst., in latitude 45° 12′, longitude 41° 48′, has created a deep sensation in New York. There are now on the Atlantic ten York. There are now on the Atlantic ten steamships, namely, the Saxonia, Ariel, Alps, Canada, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, North Star, Austria, New York, Prince Albert, and Hudson. Seven of the vessels are from New York, bound to European ports, and three—the Austria, Prince Albert, and Hudson—are on their way to New York. The Herald says: "From careful examination into the probable positions of all the above-mentioned steam "From careful examination into the propable positions of all the above-mentioned steam
ships at the time the burning ship was seen, it is
conjectured that the unfortunate vessel was
either the Ariel, Alps, Canada, Edinburgh, or
Austria. The Austria sailed from Hamburg,
via Southampton, on the 4th inst, for New York,
and should have arrived some days since. She
has on board, it is supposed, upwards of 500
passengers. The information with regard to
the burning ship is very indefinite.

"The Journal of Commerce says the Austria
is the only one among the above with a red
bottom, like the steamer on fire, but she has
not a walking beam. Until some further par
ticulars are received, the indentity of the burning steamer is but a matter of speculation. As
she lay in a frequented track, it is probable her
people succeeded in getting aboard some pass
ing vessel."

The President did not go to Wheatland t meddle with the Congressional election—no— not at all—by no means. He went to get his razors sharpened by one of that class of biped-who have no rights that a white man is bound to respect. In witness whereof, the following letter is published: WHEATLAND, Sept. 17, 1858.

"Ms. WILLIAMS: The razors which you sent me by Miss Parker are excellent. I never owned a better. They have become a little dull by constant use. I would thank you to put them n good order for me by to morrow afternoon when I will send or call for them. Yours, &c., James Buchanan."

We are requested to state that the Post Office We are requested to state that the Fost Office Department has issued instructions to send all correspondence for the west coast of Mexico and points in the interior of that Republic by the New York and California route, via Panama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this route, letters and newspapers should be distinctly marked, "Via Panama and Acapulcus" Partners on letters twenty cents for each

The Cable-Mr. De Santy's Response.

Trinity Bay, Sept. 24 — We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday. We cannot send anything to Valentia. There has been yery little variation in the electrical manifestations. Plectrical manifestations. DE SAN To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., N. Y. DE SANTY. New York Sept. 25 .- Mr. De Santy tele

graphs the honorary directors, that he will here-after send daily reports in relation to the The cable is not working to-day, but the Trinity Bay station is occasionally receiving some weak impulses of current, but they are unintelligible.

unintelligible.

The day before yesterday, we commenced receiving a current from Valentia, and hoped we should be at work soon. Mr. Mackey was then informed that the current had failed; sence the discrepancy in the messages.

Treaty Between England and Nicaragua. Treaty Between England and Nicaragua.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Times of this morning publishes the draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, prepared for Sir William Gore Ouseley. Both Governments are said to approve of it. And it also states that Sir William Gore Ouseley will shortly visit Nicaragua, to secure its ratification. England guaranties the neutrality of the I-thmus, and, if Nicaragua fails to protect the passengers. guaranties the neutrality of the 1-thmus, and, if Nicaragua fails to protect the passengers, England will use force to secure them against molestation. The treaty also secures commercial advantages to both Powers.

THE BURNING OF STEAMER AUSTRIA. Only Sixty-seven Baved out of Six Hundred

Bouls.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—The burnt steamer fell in with at sea was the steamer Austria. Twelve of the rescued passengers have arrived here, and report that only sixty-seven souls were saved, out of the 600 that were on board.

Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino Butter. Western, in kegs

Halifax, Sept. 28.—The barque Lotus arrived here yesterday, with twelve of the sixty-seven passengers saved from the steamer Austria, which left Hamburg on the 4th instant, and which was burnt at see on the 12th inst and which was burnt at sea on the 13th inst.

perished in the flames. The last woman who was drawn up said six were already suffocated. Several men and women on the poop declumped into the sea by twos and threes. Som jumped into the sea by twos and threes. Some women were already wrapped in flames. Others hesitated to jump till driven at the last moment by the advance of the flames. In half an hour, not a soul was left on the sea.

by the advance of the flames. In half an hour, not a soul was left on the poop.

The French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renaud, came alongside at five o'clock, and rescued forty passengers, who were chiefly taken from the bowsprit, but some were found struggling in the water. At eight o'clock, one of the metallic boats came up with twenty-two persons, including the first and third officers. Subsequently, four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was afterwards rescued from the water. Both he and the third officer were severely hurt. Many of the male passengers are fright. hurt. Many of the male passengers are fright fully burnt. Six women only were saved, three

of whom are shockingly burnt.

A Nerwegian barque went alongside the steamer next morning, and sent a boat. She may have picked up a few persons. The barque

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILROADS. Considerable discussion has arisen of lat Considerable discussion has arisen of late years with regard to the comparative cost of English and American railroads, and according to all the information thus far gathered, the account preponderates sadly against the latter. The New York Evening Post has a very able and analytic editorial upon the sub-ject, and for equal lengths of mileage, gives the subjoined relative cost of the railway sys-tem of the two nations:

Annual expense of American rail-

ways Annual expense of English rail-80,000,000 Annual difference verage annual expens tenance of way of American lines versge annual expense of English lines, same mileage 12,500,00 Annual difference Annual difference
Average annual cost of fuel for
American lines
Average annual cost of fuel for
English lines, same mileage 18,000,000 7.500 000 10,500,000 Annual difference . . Total annual expense of American railways
Total annual expense of English 171,000,000 - 100,000,000 railways 71,000,000 Total annual difference

So that, for the same mileage, there is a di So that, for the same mileage, there is a dif-ference against the American system of \$71,000,000 in the total expenses, whilst in the consumption of fuel alone there is in the European system less than 68 per cent. of the quantity burned in our locomotives. Obviously, the basis of any comparison of European and American railways must be their relative economical results. Here is a tabular statement of the receipts and expenses of cer-tain lines in Europe and America:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York Express, under date of September's a cargo of ammunition, and three ships freight up in Paragraya. Loper has acrossed the rice is as, quarky as he has the credit of belief, and the value of the thirds Lion, and if her Majestry's Minister is as, quarky as he has the credit of belief, and the value of the city comprising the paragraph of the credit of belief the city comprising the city comprising the form full of goods, and a stock, analy of them full of goods, and a stock, analy of them full of goods, and a stock, and the value of the city comprising the

ease from your system when all other medicine fails. Thousands, both in this and foreign countries, readily testify to the fact. 31

## BALTIMORE WARKES

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 28, 1868 Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills . . . . . 4.37 ( 0.00 Wheat, white . . . . . 1.22 @ Wheat, red . . . . . 1.18 @ | Rye, Virginia | 85 (| Rye, Virginia | 73 (| Oats, Maryland and Virginia | 40 (| Oats, Pennsylvania | 48 (| Clover Seed | 5.25 (| Timothy Seed | 1.75 (| Hay, Timothy | 15.00 (| Hors | 75 (| Hay) | 15.00 (| Hors | 75 (| Hay) | 15.00 (| Hors | 15.00 (| Ho Pork, Mess
Pork, Prime
Beef, Mess
Lard, in barrels
Lard, in kegs
Wool, Unwashed

HEW YORK MARKET.

tria, which left Hamburg on the 4th instant, and which was burnt at sea on the 13th inst.

A passenger reports that a little after two o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance to the steerage. The speed of the steamer was instantly slackened one half, at which speed she continued until her magazine exploded, when the engineers, it is supposed, were instantly suffocated. The fire next burst through the heights amidships, travelling aft with fearful rapidity. A boat was let down on the port side, but it was instantly crushed. An other boat on the starboard side was awamped, from the numbers rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room.

Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through the ventilators, but the greater number perished in the flames. The last woman who leads to the starboard side was awamend affected by the fire also on the poop, but a number were shut in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through the ventilators, but the greater number perished in the flames. The last woman who leads to the starboard side was awamend the same shared and the same s Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess 14.80 @14.85

· 28.00 @28.50 67 @ 0.00 1.20 Lime, common · · · ·

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injure n one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was o bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis's Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bot tle, and, by using it according to the disections, was enrely cured in about ten days, and have not experience

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS

tirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchised two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severed transfer. I raw him the Pain Killer and to need ere dy sentery ; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cure

him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty-fou passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular, was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure naving been troubled with it most of the time for year I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pair Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine ches as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, the being ro necessity for it, the Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable nedicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuab and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruise which re liable to, and frequently de happen to crew on sripboard. CHRISTOPHER ALLYN, Late Master of the Ship Louvre.

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From among the hundreds of favorable notices, from the most respectable journals of the country, of our chea-stations of "Lavingsone"s Trave's and Exploration i Africa," we take the following: "It abounds in descriptions of strange and wonderful scenes, smong a people and in a country entirely new to the civilized world; and slogether we regard it as one of the most interesting books issued within the past year."—Daily Democrat, Paterson, N. J. "It is emphatically an edition for the people; and judging from the rapid sale with which it is meeting, it is fully appreciated by them."—Christian Freeman, Boston.

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"This interesting work should be in the hands of every one. Its interesting pages of adventures are full of in-struction and amusement. Ten thous not copies, it is stated, have been sold in one month."—Auburs American. "Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Researches in South Africa appear to great advantage in this edition, which is undoubtedly the edition most acceptable to the reader who reads for practical instruction and amusement"— Saturday Post. "The edition of Dr. Livingstone's Travels, published by J. W. Bradley, is just what it purperts to be. Like all Mr. Bradley's puvications, it is excellently gotton up.'— Tioga Agiistor, Pena.

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ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER

NOW READY! CONTENTS. The New World and the New Man The poet Keats. Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter. The German Popu'ar Legend of Doctor Faustus Miss Wimple's Hoop. e Cup.

e Language of the Sea.

e Whirligig of Time.

e Telegraph

e Birds of the Garden and Orchard

e Old Well.

The Adantic with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a season of unexampled depression; but its success has more than equalled the expectations of the publishers. And the character it has acquired for ability, caudor, spirit, and variety, it is believed, fully redeems the promises made on its behalf.

The first volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The second volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December is ue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

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THE RETIREMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

His Own Speech on the Occasion. The Republican Convention in the Ashtabula district having nominated Mr. Hutchins as their candida'e for the place which Mr. Giddings has filled for the last twenty years, the friends of the latter assembled to greet him in front of his lodgings, and were addressed by the "old man eloquent" as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I sincerely rejoice to meet you here, and I assure you that I have never come before you and r circumstances more pleasant and satis-

and reiccumstances more pleasant and satis-factory to myself personally.

For thirty aix years I have been an active politiciar, but during all that time I never have etterded a Congressional Nominating Convenion until now, and should not at this time by for the purpose of consecrating my friend (Mr. Hutchins) to the high and holy work you have set before him. I know the pleasure he must feel in having received the expression of your confidence, and in taking at your hands the important trust of being your Representative, and in acting for you in the great work of National Reform. I fully sympathize with him in the gratification he must experience for I have travelled the same road.

for I have travelled the same road.

From 1822, for sixteen years, the people of our district sustained my predecessor (Mr. Whit-tlessy;) and for twenty years I have received its approval. There are men in my county (Ashtabula) fifty-seven years of age who have never congress. I speak of my county, for the counties of Trumbull and Mahoning, by changes in district, were separated from our district for

ten years.

This stability of purpose is unparalleled in any free State, and in but one district of the slave States. It has rendered us historical, and gives us a position in the nation equal to that of the people of any other. What I have contributed to this is not for me to say; but I may remark that the great responsibility which has for twen-ty years borne me down, has often rendered my nights sleepless and my days anxious, i now in part rolled cff. I feel the relief, and never have I addressed you with a lighter

But this vast responsibility is now to rest on my friend, whom you have nominated. He is soon to bear aloft the Republican banner, and, in the name of our constituency, I charge him to see that it be not lowered, that it never trail

A word as to myself. Having so long repre sented the district, I knew that I was in a pecu-liar position, and felt myself surrounded by some difficulties which could not but occasion me some perplexity in determining what I should do at this time. It is a new thing for me to attend a Nominating Convention; and I am here now because I have wished to show you the motives which have influenced me in conenting to enter this canvass.

Many friends urged me to decline being a

candidate before you. I may be permitted to say to you, also, that many friends in the disrict, and from every quarter outside the district, wished me to continue in Congress; and they urged that I had no right to withdraw from the canvass, however much I might desire to do so. Men of distinction, from other States, whom I love, insisted that I had commenced the sgitation in Congress of the great question whether the constitutional powers of the Federal Government shall be put forth and exerted for justice and liberty instead of S'avery; that I had so long labored for it as to become identified with the cause; that my present in-fluence was greater than at any former period; and that I had no right to decline. I assured them that I was not ambitious to die in Congress, but willing to do so if necessary for the good of the cause; that my own self-respect would not permit me to ask or strive for a nomination hat it was the duty of the people of the district to nominate such an individual as would most efficiently carry forward the great reformation now in progress, and I would leave the matter with them, silently submitting it to the people whose interests and honor were most concerned. I concurred with these friends that my position would not permit me to decline a nomination if tendered me, and I preferred avoiding respon-sibility in the matter, leaving that responsibility where it naturally belongs.

tion. I desired to say to the slaveholders I did not voluntarily withdraw from the conabler man to aid in carrying forward the great that he, in the full tide of ambitious manhood will lend greater energy to the cause than can. Am I right?

In that feeling and object I heartily concur. In that selection, I feel myself a thousand times more honored than I could have been by a re-fusel to be a candidate. I have no interest neide from this cause. I have no honor separ ted from that of our district and of mankind. With this cause, I would stand or fall; and you baving selected an agent who will lend it a more efficient support than I could, I shall feel more anxious to sustain him than to sustain

I want to say to my friend, [Mr. Hutchins and to you, that this fight is not yet ended. There are difficult passes to be taken, and hard contected fields yet to be won; and, from the position which the people of this district have occupied in the fight, the eye of the nation will be upon my successor. This district has occupied a higher position than any other in the land, and your acts and your Representative's acts are marked. I would not presume to advise him : but were I to volunteer a single car vise nim; but were I to volunteer a angle car-tion, I would charge him to maintain that plat-form which he aided in forming at Philadel-phia. Let no modification be interpolated; regard it as the faith delivered to the Bepubliaints, to be maintained in all its dignity.

Fellow-citizens, cur friend will scon en upon a new sphere of action; grave labor, innpon a new space of action; grave labor, in-cessant toil, will be his portion; and when he returns to you, after four or five years' service, the effect upon his physical constitution will be perceptible. Encourage, cheer, and support him; let him never look back to find assailants at home for doing his duty in Congress. May God preserve him from the annoyance to which God preserve him from the annoyance to which many of the pioneers of the cause have been subjected. If in anything he errs or fails, let his error or failure be treated kindly and can-didly. I assure him that I shall do whatever I may be able to render his political duties pleasant, and to encourage him in maintaining truth and justice.

And now a word at parting.

And now a word at parting. Nearly forty years of political association have attached me to my fellow citizens of the district. I know the feelings which have animated you, and I believe you have heartily sustained me in my course. Some of my old Whig friends are here, who long ago fought with me in the ranks of that party, and awhile against me when I left it. You were honest in so doing, and so was I. Since then, there have been other divisions. Some have acted with the American organization, and I could not go with them in that action. You no doubt were honest, and so was I, and I believe I was a little the most so. [Cheers.] Others still are old Anti-Slavery men, who, with you, have borne the burden and heat of the day; and now altogether, with mutual good will, we can lock in each other's faces, and admit that we all have been sincere, and that all are earnest and hearty in carrying on the work of the Republican

selves Democrats. The whole question is re-solved into this simple right or no right to protection to slave property in the Federal Ter-ritories, and, as the Charleston News, suggests, if must constitute the issue of 1860.

The right of property in slaves in the States is now placed, practically as well as legally, beyond the reach of Federal legislative encroachment. But in the Territories the case is different

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer

It is not sufficient that the decision of the It is not sufficient that the decision of the Supreme Court prevents Congress and all its delegates from the prohibition of Slavery in a Territory. There must be positive legislative enaciments; a civil and criminal code for the protection of slave property in the Territories ought to be provided. To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory containing a majority of Pro-Slavery men, the power of the Territorial Legislature is all-sufficient for the purpose. In other Territories it is at least doubtful whether the Legislatures will exercise this power, and there is no power elsewhere to compel such exercise. In such a will exercise this power, and there is no power elsewhere to compel such exercise. In such a case of omission and under the present state of Federal legislation, much, if not all, must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the pend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the appoints the Tarritorial Executive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a sealous performance of their several effices. Hence, we condially unite with the Day Book in the assertion that the next Democratic nomines for the that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of slave property in all the Territories.

And we go further. It is very desirable that Congress should pass additional laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The present code of Federal legislation is insufficient for this purpose.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 22. COMPROMISE IN JEOPARDY-QUESTIONS

for this purpose.

FOR THE DEMOCRACY TO ANSWER. Until very recently, we had supposed it to be the sincere wish of every true Democrat—of every true patriot—that the question of Slave-ry in the Territories should be definitively setry in the Territories should be definitively set-tled. By the Republicans it has been claimed that Congress may exercise all power over the subject. The Democracy, on the other hand, while they have denied that Congress possesses any authority over Slavery in the Territories, and have admitted that the people thereof are clothed by the Constitution with all needful power in the premises, have nevertheless been divided in opinion in regard to the time when divided in opinion in regard to the time when that power may be exercised for or against Slavery. One section of our party have claimed that, by virtue of the Federal compact, the Territories being held in joint tenantcy by the States, all property recognised by any member of the Confederacy must be protected by the

everal Territorial Governments; that the citi zen claiming such property has a right to de-mand protection for it, and that there is no power in the local authorities to withhold it.

These men maintained, and with irresistible truth and fairness, that the Territories are held as the joint estates of all the members of the as the joint estates of all the members of the Union; that the Governments thereof can be clothed with no authority which shall be in conflict with the rights of the people of the States, respectively. Otherwise, they assert that Territorial Governments, instead of representing State sovereignties, as they should, in order to be in harmony with our system, would be independent political communities, and have order to be in harmony with our system, would large owners or planters. Thus, 50,000 acres be independent political communities, and have powered the people of the Territories to estab-lish temporary Governments, and authorized them therein to exercise legislative powers, in conjunction with a presiding officer apports the President. Now, it has been conte y a large portion of the Democratic party that the local Governments thus created cannot so

act as to impair the rights of the citizens of the States who, through their representatives, created those Governments.

Another interest of the Democratic party have maintained that Slavery could only exist by the authority of the local law or law of the place; and that it was perfectly competent for the Territorial Governments to ordain or protection. As the logislative power the Territorial Governments to ordain or pro-hibit that institution, as the legislative power might determine. These persons argued that, with reference to all matters appertaining to the government of the States—such as relate to guardian and ward, marriage and divorce, parent and child, the descent of estates, the punishment of crime, and various other affairs of the civil administration, including Slavery and apprenticeship—the Territorial Government possessed exclusive powers of legislation. When the Kanssa-Nebraska bill was anacted.

Mow, add a population of a thousand slaves.

act as to impair the rights of the citizens of the

not contend that the limitation thus verbally reserved in the bill could affect the question of constitutional power conferred upon the Territorial Legislature. By no means. Yet, nevertheless, it was the express basis of the compromise—the issue, if you please, put upon the record, to be tried and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Court of the United States.

Now, let us see what that court subsequently decided? We quote from Chief Justice I aney, speaking for the majority and finally, and thus placing the matter above and beyond the pow er of judicial control. After maintaining, in an elaborate argument, that Congress possesses no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, he proceeds:

and declaring the Missouri compared and declaring the Missouri compared it is stitutional, he proceeds:

"If Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Covernment—it will be admitted, we presume, containing a Territorial Government—it will be admitted, we presume, containing a Territorial Government—it will be admitted. that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local Government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the

A SLAYE CODE FOE THE TERRITORIES.

A New Demand for Slavery.

From the Charlescon (S. C.) News.

If the Constitution confers upon Slavery the right to go there, (to the Tarritories,) as according to the Kansas-Nobrasks bill and the Dred Scott decision it also imposes the duty of protection of the World Slavery question, in its application and a Fromat. SLAYE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Of course, the people of a From the New Yort Day Book.

Of course, the people of a Territory, when they frame their State Constitution, may adopt of they for exclude Slavery; but while they are a Territory, if they fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of the most property in the Federal Territories, and as the Charlescon News, suggestary and the compelled through series of years to protection to slave property in the Federal Territories, and as the Charlescon News, suggestary is must constitute the issue of 1800.

\*\*State of the constitution of the Constitution News, suggestary is must cover another concurrence without the simple right or no right to protect property in the Federal Territories, and as the Charlescon News, suggestary is must cover another concurrence of the componence of the constitution of the Supremental State of the constitution of the Supremental State of the State and the State of the State and the State of the State and the State of the S

uphold and maintain our constitutional opinions, and meet another emeute of fanaticism, demagogueism, and folly?

Who, then, are the parties who are now conniving and confederating together for the purpose of whittling down the Drad Scott decision, and committing the Democratic party to the wicked policy of again fighting over our Territorial battles?

From the North and Soath, (New Britain, Conn ) THE FARMING AND PLANTATION SYSTEM

We have noted, in a series of articles, certa signs in the Southern States, indicating the working of new convictions in reference to the economy of slave labor. We have adverted to the expedient, which is now being more and more extensively adopted, of raising the pro-ductive capacity of that labor, by bringing to bear upon it some of those stimulants that op-

cal change which, we are happy to believe, is coming to be regarded as indispensable to the true prosperity of the South. The system of Slavery has broken up, in that section of the Union, the fundamental conditions of demo-Union, the fundamental conditions of demo-cratic society, and created disparities between a small number of the white population and the great mass, which are incompatible with the general good. Not only the political power, but the ownership and cultivation of the land, have been absorbed by a kind of oligarchy, thus making the progress and development of have been absorbed by a kind of digarchy, thus making the progress and development of the country depend upon the capacity or caprice of a very small number of its inhabitants. We are fully persuaded that, either under Siavery or under Freedom, the plantation system of the Southern States is and must be detriof the Southern States is and must be detri-mental to their true interests. While this sys-tem exists, they can never have an intelligent yeomanry; they never can have those condi-tions of society which make the strength and glory of the free States of the North; they never can have a coherent, enlightened, and virtuous population, with schools and churches and other educational and religious institutions, within the reach of all, rich and poor; they never can have their vast region of country never can have their vast region of country brought fully under cultivation, drained, and rendered a safe residence for people of all cli-

We know not if these lines shall be read b any persons living south of Mason and Dixon's line; if they should find their way to a Southern eye, we are confident that their truthfulness and justice will be elearly seen. In our recent tour through that portion of the Union, we found persons ready to admit and to deplore these facts. The plantation system is an insti-tution of Slavery, and is one of the cluster of evils which that great curse has produced. There are millions of the white population of the South who see the mischief cf its working upon their interests. Look at its first operation.

It divides a district of country, sufficient to make 500 farms of 100 acres each, among ten down in misera cabins in the interstices or corners of thes great plantations, and glean a bare subsistence from the little patches of land allowed them

non the fitted patches or later anowed them, and from hunting, fishing, &c.

Now, just look at the relations and intercourse of the two extremes occupying this district. Here are ten great planters, on one hand, each owning an estate averaging 4,000 acres. On the other hand, skirting or indenting their estates, are scattered the cabins of perhaps twenty poor white men, living from hand to mouth, frequently as ignorant and vicious as they are depressed in the social scale. We do not believe that in any country in the civilized world such a wide, deep chasm divides between class and class as that which

them.

Now, add a population of a thousand slaves When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was enacted, these two divisions of the Democratic party to this district, and you have the plantation found themselves face to face. The first named desired, of course, that the bill should found themselves face to face. The first named desired, of course, that the bill should specifically restrict the Legislature to the ever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the sever-cise only of such powers, with distinct reference to what by the class is considered to the population of the citizens of the sever-cise only to the seven the set solid that the citizens of the sever-cise only to the seven the state. As far as possible, he prevents the undergrowth and thrift of independent industries, trades, &c. He has not believed to give one of the Territory under the Coreamment proposed to the critical signal across the ocean, not only is an other thrift of independent industries, trades, &c. He has not believed to give one of the conflict reference as the consumed, but the seven the being the proposed of the short within that district. He buys have not the proposed of the short within that the real de common schools for the education of the chil-dren of the poor! He has none to educate, even in the first stages, with those of the white "squatters," as he is apt to regard them. He either employs a tutor or a governess in his family, or sends his children to some distant boarding school, to be educated, at an expense for beyond the reach of common means. Such as he, are his nine fellow-planters. They may constitute a social circle of aristocrats, and maintain a congenial intercourse among them selves; but, so far as all the rest of the white

population of that district are concerned, they are worse than absentees; they may patronize and enrich trades and occupations in large towns on the seaboard, or at a distance, but they impoverish all independent industries within the compass of their estates. We do not believe that one in ten serving on the work of the Republican party.

I cave you with a lighter heart than ever before. I take not passed to be authority, to violate the provisions of the continuous radesmen and mechanics of the Southern States would dissent from this view of the

Shall Slavery be perpetuated in Western Virginia? In the matter of the election of a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia on the Democratic side, this constitutes the main abstract issue; and upon it we have two on the Democratic side, this constitutes the main abstract issue; and upon it we have two one hundred revolutions per minute, equivalent to foruleading Western Democrats—Letcher and Judge Brockenbrough—arrayed in direct opposition to each other; the former representing the negative side of this question; the latter, the affirmative side. Both these gentlemen are residents of this town, and peculiarly adapted to the relative capacities herein assigned them, income the poles of the electro-magnet, which is replaced again by a lever, and the current for the transmitting station influences the magnet at the receiving station and not income to the magnet at the receiving station and not income the poles of the electro-magnet, which is replaced again by a lever, and the current for the transmitting station influences the magnet. to the relative capacities herein assigned them, nasmuch as they were the champions of opposite sentiments on the Slavery question, when it was revived by the delivery of the Ruffner Abolition address in 1847, and its endorsement by Letcher. The issue is understood to be fairly made by the people of this section; and be assured that neither side can suffer by the over the line at once; and we understand that character of its representative; for perhaps, the State could not produce two men less ob-

his opponent will have a full counterbalance in the increased efforts which that fact will inuence among the Pro-Slavery advocates uttered during the Ruffner address controversy in 1847, abated the zeal of that powerful agent in his behalf; but it was subsequently aroused by the persistence of his competitors for the election; ard should they succeed, the prestige of the Pro-Slavery cause in Western Virginia will be broken, and the decay and early disappearance of the "peculiar institution" from that section may well be looked for.

Nor are the exertions of the Methodist church imited to the trans-Alleghany region, where a broader latitude of opinion on the Slavery question is tolerated. The theatre of their operations extends over the valley, and even to tide-water. The non-slaveholding population in these latter sections is deemed as pliable material, and as susceptible of this religious influence, as that inhabiting the co ordinate secon in the West. The church has its emissaries in all sections of the State; and the conraternity in Maryland is acting the part of an auxiliary in this conflict.

Letcher maintains the most perfect silence der the repeated charges made upon him by he Opposition press, in connection with the Ruffner pamphlet. This, it is understood, he is doing advisedly, that he may avoid the forfeit-ure of a support so formidable as this popular sect could bring to bear upon him. It was the admonition suggested by this consideration that induced the abandonment of an expressed in Maine. They worked secretly—in the night surpose on his part, through his organ, the time—nader cover—in out-of-the-way places—
Star, published in this town, to reply to the concocting their iniquitous schemes. The root

be independent political communities, and have the right as such to proscribe the very authority under which they act. In other words, the course is a few ignorant, poverty-strick to the course be rife, but, under the secret system of the Course is a few ignorant, poverty-strick other. Perhaps a few ignorant, poverty-strick of the Course is a few ignorant poverty-strick of the Course is a few ignorant poverty strick of the Course is a few ignorant poverty strick of the Course is a few ignorant poverty strick of the course is a few anything like a correct opinion .- Corr. N. 1

> DELAY IN TELEGRAPHING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Much curiosity exists to know the time re quired to transmit messages over the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. De Santy, the electrician in-chief at Trinity Bay, says that the reception of the Queen's message was commenced early on nday morning, and not finished until Tresday morning; but it was stopped for several time necessary for the transmission of the President message would depend on its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time; perhaps, under favorable circumstances, an hour and a half. He adds, that he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable.

the working of the cable.

Just previously to the reception of the Queen's message, the Boston Daily Advertiser received from a private source at Trinity Bay a precise explanation of the cause of the delay in the working of the telegraph. The difficulty does not appear to be of a character to create any fear that it will not be eventually overcome, though it may require material altera-tions of the instruments now in use. We quote

ascertained. It is evident, however, that it must be at least six seconds, the shortest period in which one signal completes itself. Now, it is well known by Faraday's and Wheatstone's observations on long wires, that, for at least half the period required for the transmission of any signal, the current must be continued un broken; no new signal must be begun. Other wise, the signal returns to the operator, that being its shortest opportunity to discharge itself. A the shortest, therefore, one signal on the cable will require more than three seconds at the point of starting, and six seconds to record i

"Readers who have the slightest knowledge of telegraphic machinery will understand how materially such a modification of the prompt ness of the signal must affect any form of the

ments at the same time at each end of the line, and the type wheels, set free, ordinarily make at the receiving station, and not its own. Thus the effect is direct, the conducting force is undisturbed, and but a tenth of the usual battery power is required. This curious property, as it is the ingenious inventor has offered to transmit ten words westward and ten words eastward, or ten words westward and ten words eastward, or noxious upon mere party grounds, or even in a social point of view, than these are. Geographically, they occupy the same position; so that there is no obstacle to a fair test upon this issue in the persons of both these gentlemen.

I know the fact, that the Methodist Church in Western Virginia is exerting its influence vigorously in behalf of Letcher; but for this his opponent will have a full counterbalance in

From the Bangor (Me.) Jeff-rsonian. THE ELECTION.

Eastern Virginia. At first, Letcher's recanta-tion of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which he We congratulate our friends upon the favorwe cannot suppress a feeling of regret at the supineness of the Republicans during the canvass. It is true, their majorities heretofore nomination, in making his Slavery sentiments have been so great, and their principles are of in 1847 the grounds of his rejection. They are now hard at work to secure his nomination and believe that the election would take care of itbelieve that the election would take care of itself. But they never can have an excuse for permitting an election to go by default. It is only a party that has no good principles, and is in a hopeless minority like the hunker party, that can have an excuse for listlessness. But that party make no such excuse. Wily and secret as their leader, the great father of lies, they resort to all sorts of trickery to accomplish their end; like him, while the good man of the house is slumbering, they sow tares. Republi-cans should ever remember this, that there is never safety in inactivity, however strong they

may conceive themselves to be.

The sham Democracy know that their fate is to be determined in 1860. Whether they will have an existence then, they know very will depend upon whether they have the next Congress. If they have the power in the House in 1859, they feel that they may be able to place themselves in a better position before the country than they are in now. How, we cannot imagine—they doubtless think they may rely upon their father aforesaid to aid them as he has done heretofore in a pinch. The next statements of Dr. Ruffner, charging upon him an unqualified endorsement of his address, both as delivered and published. One more disavowal would estrange that important aid from his cause; and he therefore adopted the saynothing plan as the most effective.

Of the unlettered children of the bog—knowing their right hand hardly from their left—could resist it? Gold is an argument that the devil knows well how to wield, and he has taught his followers the art of wielding it also. They wielded it well and to work the property wielded it would have been exposured. nothing plan as the most effective.

Of the progress of this conflict nothing will be definitely known before the nominating Convention assembles, which will be either in November or December. Speculation will of the activity of the Republicans that prevented the success of the rascals, but their virtue.

And Maine is ALL RIGHT! She has elected her full delegation to Congress—she has a Senate and House largely Republican—she is sure of her United States Senator next winter. For three years to come she will present solid phalanx at Washington against the progress of Slavery and corruption. We have much to rejoice over, and we have much, too, to admonish us never again to be idle, or to permit personal prejudices to control us, when we have so active and so artful an enemy to watch and to take advantage of our carele

GOV. CHASE AND GOV. CORWIN FUNNILY FRATERNIZING.

At the recent Republican meeting in Colum bue, Ohio, at which Gov. Tom Corwin spoke and gave in his adhesion and sympathy to the Republican organization, Gov. Chase (who is an old Democrat, as will be remembered, as Gov. Corwin is an old Whig.) was called for and made some pleasant and exhilarating tall We quote a portion:

**1688**.

"Gov. Chase—A good many years ago—I will not, for his sake, say how many—I voted for him for Governor, [Gov. Corwin—'You begun life well,'] and it is said that he had the indiscretion to vote for me for the same office, [turning round to Gov. C, who said, 'Yes I did. There's no need to deny it. It ain't worth lying about.'
He says it ain't worth while to lie about it; an says It ain't worth while to lie about it; and if it was, we wouldn't do it. [Linghter.] He says I begun life well in voting for him. He did well in voting for me, though he isn't at the end of his life yet, I hope. [Gov. Corwin—'I thought I was last night.'] May that be long distant, may he live long to defend the cause of hymne liberty and could invite. ause of human liberty and equal justice.
Applause.] I have usually no great fondness tappuase. I have usually no great fondness or wompromises, [laughter,] but in the spirit of this day I am willing to make concessions, and I propose to the Governor this compromise—since he is willing to endorse my principles, I will agree to—find no fault with his color. [Gov. Corwin is a very dark complexioned man. [Excessive merriment.] I am willing to stand by his side in fighting the great battle of liber ty, and I have small care for the little subordi nate questions on which others and myself are divided, if we are united on this grand issue. If we stand shoulder to shoulder, side by side, heart beating against heart, on the great ques-tion, I am willing to allow differences in other matters. [Applause.] If we are united in opposition to the doctrine of the Supreme Court, organized for that very purpose by the slave power, that Slavery shall prevail every where in our free Territ where in our free Territories, unless interdicted by express law; if we hold the converse of thi octrine, that it can exist nowhere unless by sositive law of a State, and I understand thi o be the position of Gov. Corwin—

"Gov. Corwin—Amen, amen to that. It was always my doctrine, since forty years ago. Applause.]
"Gov. Cnase, resuming. He says it was him doctrine years ago. It was mine years since; it is mine to-day. By it I will stand and by it I will die! [Cheers.] Uniting on this principle, let us see to it that we put into power an honest and economical Administration. Let us unite to do this, and to protect the interests us unite to do this, and to protect the interests of our own labor against all assaults, wherever they may come from. [Cheers.] I have been almost betrayed into making an address. [Go on, go on.] It is too late, fellow-citizens. The sun is hastening to his setting. This day's meeting is cause for rejoicing. It shows that we are to be divided by no trifling and insignificant differences, but are united shoulder to shoulder, rejoicing in the sure augury of triumphant success. [Applause.] Let me urge you to follow the excellent advice which was given you by my friend. Gov. Corwin, and put

given you by my friend, Gov. Corwin, and put your creed into your deed. Let every man work as if he believed that the issue depended on his own single thought and deed. In France, the astonishment at the America manifestations of rejoicing over the completic of the Atlantic cable continues to augme as the manifestations increase. One editor de-clares that the Americans were so wild with computations have been made. The essential yout their fire-works did not come up to victory has been gained in the transmission of rapid, well pronounced signals from tide to side. Out of those signals an alphabet can be that they had done proper honor to the occa-

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